

each 5 pints 85 D oil used replace with 1 lb. Sea-Clo-400-D. Turkeys: Use three times the amount recommended for poultry under average conditions. Ingredients: Fortified cod liver oil. When this product is packed it contains more than 1000 Units Vitamin 'A' per gram . . . due to uncertain stability of Vitamin 'A' from cod liver oil when added to feeds we are making no claim for it," were misleading since they gave the impression that it was a substitute for cod-liver oil and possessed essentially the same values when used in accordance with the directions for use; whereas it was not a substitute for cod-liver oil and did not contain essentially the same values when used in accordance with such directions since the proportion of vitamin A to vitamin D furnished when so used, was substantially less than that furnished by straight cod-liver oil.

The article also was alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 3453.

On January 3, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**646. Misbranding of Heberling's Colic and Bloat Compound and Heberling's Veterinary Liniment. U. S. v. 110 Dozen Bottles of Heberling's Colic and Bloat Compound and 99 Dozen Bottles of Heberling's Veterinary Liniment. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 3610, 3611. Sample Nos. 39127-E, 39128-E.)**

On or about January 3, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois filed a libel against the above-named products at Bloomington, Ill., alleging that they had been shipped on or about September 2, 1939, and April 26, 1940, by the J. R. Watkins Co. from Winona, Minn.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that the colic and bloat compound consisted essentially of ether, chloroform, small proportions of capsicum, and volatile oils including clove oil, sassafras oil, camphor, and turpentine; and that the liniment consisted essentially of small proportions of oil of tar, camphor, turpentine, and cresol, and crude petroleum.

The colic and bloat compound was alleged to be misbranded in that statements appearing in the labeling representing that it would give relief in the treatment of colic and bloat in horses and cattle were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

The liniment was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that it would be efficacious for the treatment of wounds, sores, lameness, swellings, callous parts, poll evil, and fistula, and that use of Heberling's Mineral-Tonic Supplement for Hogs, Mineral-Tonic Supplement for Stock, and Mineral-Tonic Supplement for Poultry would insure more profitable production of livestock, were false and misleading since the articles would not be efficacious for the purposes recommended.

On July 14, 1941, G. C. Heberling, Bloomington, Ill., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered released under bond conditioned that they be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**647. Misbranding of Poul-Tre-Tone and Pep-O-Tone. U. S. v. Gliatta Laboratories, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 2877. Sample Nos. 15239-E, 15240-E.)**

The labeling of these veterinary products bore false and misleading claims regarding their efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.

On January 30, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri filed an information against Gliatta Laboratories, Inc., St. Charles, Mo., alleging shipment on or about March 21, 1940, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois of quantities of Poul-Tre-Tone and Pep-O-Tone which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of Poul-Tre-Tone showed that it consisted essentially of calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, magnesium sulfate, compounds of iron, sodium, and potassium, and plant material including tobacco and kamala. Analysis of a sample of Pep-O-Tone showed that it consisted of small proportions of copper sulfate (0.81 percent), iron sulfate, compounds of zinc, sodium and potassium, creosote, and water, flavored with oil of cloves and colored with a red dye.

The Poul-Tre-Tone was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was efficacious for the treatment of all common known poultry diseases; would be efficacious to expel worms and destroy germs; would prevent weakness, bowel trouble, and disorders like pip